

CANADIANA

JUL 17 1989



# GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

## Social Studies 30

June 1989

**Alberta**  
EDUCATION

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION  
SOCIAL STUDIES 30**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION. BUDGET YOUR TIME CAREFULLY.

PART A – consists of multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B – consists of the written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU READ THE WRITTEN-RESPONSE QUESTIONS IN PART B BEFORE BEGINNING THE EXAMINATION. IDEAS APPEARING IN THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS MAY ASSIST YOU IN COMPOSING YOUR ESSAY.

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**INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

All multiple-choice questions must be answered on the separate answer sheet.

Fill in your name and other information on the answer sheet as directed by the presiding examiner.

Read each question carefully and decide which of the choices BEST completes the statement or answers the question. Locate that question number on the answer sheet and fill in the space that corresponds to your choice.

Use an HB pencil only. If you wish to change an answer, please erase your first mark completely.

**Example**

The capital city of Canada is

- A. Vancouver
- B. Winnipeg
- C. Ottawa
- D. Montreal

**Answer Sheet**

A	B	C	D
①	②	●	④

The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.

DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.

**JUNE 1989**



READING SECTION

For each question, choose the correct answer from the options given.

Read the passage and answer the questions.

Part 1: Read the passage and answer the questions.

It is recommended that you read the passage carefully and answer the questions in the order they are given. You may refer back to the passage as often as you need.

QUESTIONS FOR PART 1: READING SECTION

1. Which of the following is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To inform the reader about the importance of reading.  
B. To persuade the reader to read more books.  
C. To describe the benefits of reading.  
D. To explain how to choose a book to read.

2. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. The Importance of Reading  
B. How to Choose a Book to Read  
C. The Benefits of Reading  
D. Why We Should Read More Books

Answer Key:

Example:

The correct answer is C.

A. 1. 2. 3. 4.

5. 6. 7. 8.

- A. Reading
- B. Writing
- C. Grammar
- D. Spelling

The following questions will require you to read the passage carefully.

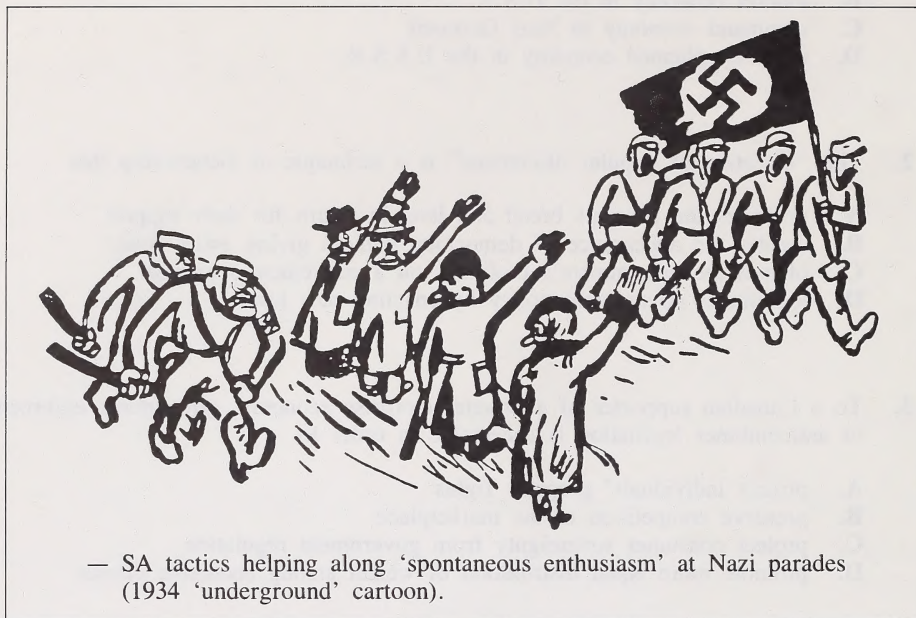
Do not write your answers until you are told to do so.

END OF EXAM  
DO NOT WRITE ANY MORE ANSWERS  
ON THIS PAGE

1. The personal values of self-reliance and self-advancement are MOST evident in an ideology that would support a
  - A. mixed economy in Sweden
  - B. market economy in the U.S.A.
  - C. command economy in Nazi Germany
  - D. centrally planned economy in the U.S.S.R.
  
2. The “direction of popular discontent” is a technique of dictatorship that
  - A. promises the peasants bread and land in return for their support
  - B. creates the appearance of democracy without giving away power
  - C. blames the government’s problems on a convenient scapegoat
  - D. legitimizes government policy by enacting new laws
  
3. To a Canadian supporter of a private-enterprise economy, government enforcement of anticommon law legislation is acceptable in order to
  - A. protect individuals’ property rights
  - B. preserve competition in the marketplace
  - C. protect consumer sovereignty from government regulation
  - D. promote more equal distribution of wealth among economic classes
  
4. The existence of the Young Communist League in the U.S.S.R. and the Hitler Youth in Nazi Germany BEST illustrates the
  - A. role of political terror in subduing discontent among the citizens
  - B. use of controlled participation to win support from dissident groups
  - C. use of indoctrination to establish support for the political leadership
  - D. need to channel dissatisfaction in society towards an identifiable minority
  
5. In regard to the economic beliefs of the following individuals, which statement is correct?
  - A. Karl Marx believed that individuals who act in their own economic self-interest unintentionally benefit all of society.
  - B. Adam Smith believed that government could reduce unemployment by adjusting its policies on taxation.
  - C. Adolf Hitler believed that economic prosperity could be achieved through a combination of state planning and private enterprise.
  - D. John Maynard Keynes believed that all aspects of people’s lives were determined by their relationship to the means of production.

Use the sources below to answer questions 6 to 8.

SOURCE I



SOURCE II

The ‘Hitler Youth’ conveyed ideals that extended beyond the terms of reference of the traditional village upbringing. The time children previously would have spent working on the land was taken up with keep-fit, survival and other para-military exercises — which the youngsters thought were ‘a lot of fun’. Young men and women were conscripted into military or labour services, and this affected the household’s ability to cope at peak periods of the agricultural cycle and caused resentment against both the younger generation and the political system.

— from *Village Life in Nazi Germany*

SOURCE III

Adolescents, aged between 12 and 17, hang around into the late evening with musical instruments and young females. Since this riffraff is in large part outside the Hitler Youth, they represent a danger to other young people. There is a suspicion that it is these youths who have covered the walls of the pedestrian subway on the Altenbergstrasse with the slogans ‘Down with Hitler’. However often these inscriptions are removed, within a few days new ones reappear on the walls.

— Report from the Düsseldorf-Grafenberg branch of the Nazi Party to the Gestapo on July 17, 1943



6. The cartoon in Source I is drawing attention mainly to the Nazi use of
- A. scapegoating
  - B. indoctrination
  - C. force and terror
  - D. pageantry and symbols
7. The information provided by Source II BEST supports the hypothesis that the
- A. Nazi state denied political rights to all Germans except party members
  - B. Nazi state interfered in matters generally reserved for individuals and families
  - C. urban areas of Germany supplied the majority of recruits for the armed services
  - D. occupied countries subject to Nazi rule provided Germany with men and *matériel*
8. Which conclusion is BEST supported by all three sources?
- A. The German people did not support the democratic institutions of the Weimar Republic.
  - B. The German people supported Nazi programs that provided work for unemployed youths.
  - C. Nazi totalitarianism was made possible by the widespread support for the war effort by the German people.
  - D. Nazi totalitarianism was not supported by all segments of German society.
- 
9. The concern that Canada's democracy could become government by and for the strongest and best-organized minorities would indicate a problem MOST associated with the
- A. increasing influence of lobby groups
  - B. decreasing power of the judicial branch of government
  - C. decreasing competition between two dominant political parties
  - D. increasing authority of provincial governments over the central government

Use the information below to answer questions 10 to 13.

An individual holds the following political and economic views:

- That the existing political and legal authority is exploitive and tyrannical
- That all major industries should be nationalized
- That the status quo is oppressive and bourgeois
- That "property is theft"

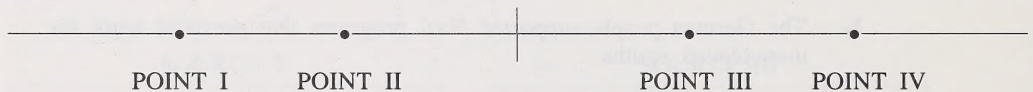
10. To most Canadians, the above views would be considered

- A. liberal
- B. radical
- C. reactionary
- D. conservative

11. An individual holding the above views would be placed at what point on the following political spectrum?

LEFT WING

RIGHT WING



- A. POINT I
- B. POINT II
- C. POINT III
- D. POINT IV

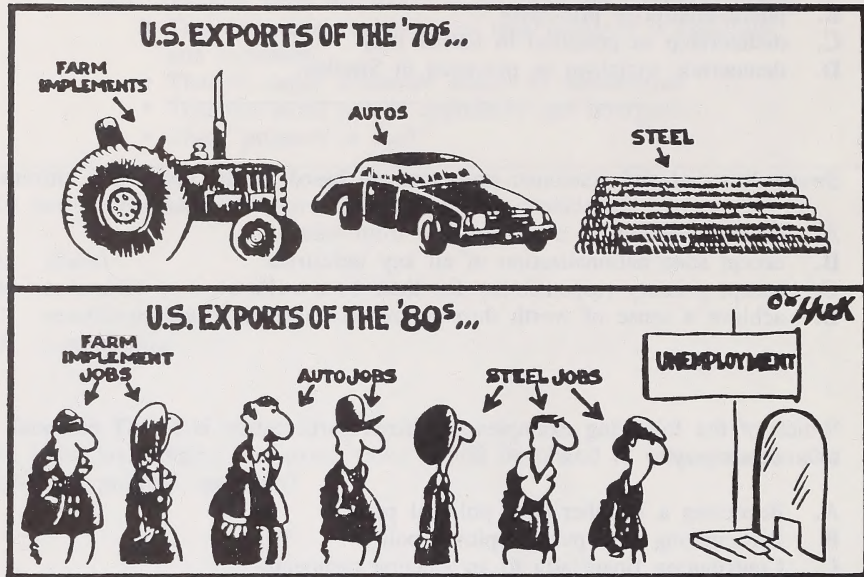
12. Which source would be MOST consistent with the views held by the above individual?

- A. *Mein Kampf*
- B. *On Liberty*
- C. *Das Kapital*
- D. *The Wealth of Nations*



13. This individual would MOST likely favor a government system based on
- A. laissez-faire principles
  - B. public-enterprise principles
  - C. dictatorship as practised in fascist Italy
  - D. democratic socialism as practised in Sweden
- 
14. Sweden's social and economic programs are based on the belief that citizens will
- A. achieve freedom in a society free from want
  - B. accept state nationalization of all key industries
  - C. accept primary responsibility for their own welfare
  - D. achieve a sense of worth through material incentives alone
15. Which of the following examples of citizen participation is MOST essential to a democracy?
- A. Becoming a member of a political party
  - B. Participating in a public opinion poll
  - C. Contributing financially to an election campaign
  - D. Exercising one's franchise through a secret ballot
16. In various areas of the world, Maoism, Stalinism, Titoism, and Trotskyism have represented
- A. common approaches to achieving worldwide, monolithic communism
  - B. alternative leftist approaches to halting the spread of revolution
  - C. common approaches to the nonviolent overthrow of capitalism
  - D. different interpretations and applications of Marxist doctrine
17. A government fiscal policy of tax cuts and increased government spending during a recession would MOST likely result in
- A. increased employment
  - B. a reduction in the rate of inflation
  - C. reduced investment in capital resources
  - D. an increase in the number of bankruptcies

Use the political cartoon below to answer questions 18 and 19.



© Huck/Rothco

18. From an American point of view, the cartoonist is MOST likely alarmed by the increasing
- A. exchange value of foreign currencies
  - B. number of goods imported by the U.S.
  - C. number of goods exported by the U.S.
  - D. labor costs where U.S. imports originate
19. The cartoonist would MOST likely favor government legislation to establish
- A. increased tariffs on foreign imports
  - B. increased imports of manufactured goods
  - C. production quotas on America's industries
  - D. freer trade with America's trading partners

20. "Should change be evolutionary or revolutionary?" is an issue often used to illustrate the fundamental difference between
- A. 19th-century and 20th-century liberalism
  - B. 19th-century and 20th-century conservatism
  - C. democratic capitalism and democratic socialism
  - D. democratic socialism and communism
- 

For questions 21 and 22 a certain condition or policy is stated in relation to two groups. Judge the effect of this condition or policy on the groups listed by answering

- A. if the policy is acceptable to the first group but unacceptable to the second
- B. if the policy is unacceptable to the first group but acceptable to the second
- C. if the policy is acceptable to both groups
- D. if the policy is unacceptable to both groups

POLICY	GROUPS INVOLVED
21. Increased transfer payments during a recession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Keynesian economists</li><li>• Laissez-faire economists</li></ul>
22. Nationalization of all productive resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Maoists</li><li>• Marxists</li></ul>

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23. The Canadian parliamentary process of the nonconfidence vote and the American process of impeachment both serve to ensure the democratic principle of

- A. judicial independence
- B. executive accountability
- C. proportional representation
- D. representation by population



Use the sources below to answer questions 24 and 25.

SOURCE I

The most notorious Crown corporation is Canadair, a Montreal-based aircraft manufacturer. Through what most experts agree was appallingly bad management, Canadair racked up a loss of \$1.4 billion in 1982 — the biggest corporate loss in Canadian history. While no Crown corporation has come close to Canadair losses, many others are far from successful. Here is a partial list, with their most recent loss in brackets: Canadian National (\$223 million); Nordair (\$108 million); Federal Business Development Bank (\$76 million); Air Canada (\$16 million); Canada Post (\$285 million); de Havilland Aircraft (\$265 million). The total loss for just nine of the more than 200 Crown corporations was \$2.5 billion.

*from Canada and the World, 1982*

SOURCE II

A Crown corporation delivers letters, eventually, from St. John's to Inuvik for [38] cents; another brings radio and television service to remote communities in B.C.'s Interior; a third provides working capital for small businesses across the country.

Crown corporations take on tasks that private business believes to be unprofitable or too risky.

Supporters of Crown corporations point to the 150,000 jobs they provide. They also say that companies like Canadair give the country a pool of high technology expertise. If it was left to private industry, Canadians would still just be digging up minerals and chopping down trees.

*from Canada and the World, 1982*

24. Which issue is addressed by the two sources?
- A. Should the government encourage foreign investment rather than create Crown corporations?
  - B. Should cabinet ministers be involved in the operation of Crown corporations?
  - C. Should Crown corporations that lose money allow their employees to unionize?
  - D. Should Crown corporations play a role in the economy?
25. Which government action regarding Crown corporations would the speaker in Source I MOST likely support?
- A. Selling Crown corporations to the private sector
  - B. Providing more operating capital to Crown corporations
  - C. Converting Crown corporations into publicly owned enterprises
  - D. Changing Crown corporations from service industries to primary industries

26. When the Bank of Canada lowers the bank rate, allowing chartered banks to lower their interest rates on loans, the MOST likely result is that
- A. the business cycle enters a brief period of recession
  - B. the costs of production tend to rise and then fall sharply
  - C. business activity expands because capital is more accessible
  - D. prices decline because the supply of capital exceeds the demand
27. American President Roosevelt's New Deal relied greatly on the ideas of
- A. Karl Marx
  - B. Adam Smith
  - C. John Stuart Mill
  - D. John Maynard Keynes
28. The implementation of Lenin's New Economic Policy immediately challenged the official Communist party belief in the
- A. withering away of the state
  - B. dictatorship of the proletariat
  - C. abolition of private enterprise
  - D. overthrow of the bourgeois class
29. Which of the following goals is correctly matched with an economic system and a specific economic policy?
- A. EQUALITY — socialism, guaranteed annual income
  - B. SERVICE — capitalism, transfer payments to the poor
  - C. INITIATIVE — private enterprise, regulation of farm prices
  - D. FREEDOM — planned economy, nationalization of transportation industries
30. In a MODEL direct democracy, it is assumed that political wisdom resides with
- A. the party in power
  - B. an informed citizenry
  - C. the elected politicians
  - D. bureaucratic advisers to the government

31. "The free market is a useful servant but a bad master."  
This statement would be MOST supported by a
- A. socialist advocating a mixed economy
  - B. supporter of laissez-faire economic principles
  - C. supporter of a price system in a market economy
  - D. communist attempting to enact basic Marxist principles
32. Two major characteristics of the command economies established in Nazi Germany and fascist Italy were
- A. central planning and public ownership
  - B. central planning and private ownership
  - C. decentralized planning and public ownership
  - D. decentralized planning and private ownership
33. Federalism is one of the most sophisticated systems of government ever devised because of the
- A. dual requirement of promoting national unity while preserving local diversity
  - B. dual requirement of preserving economic stability while reducing the national debt
  - C. decision-making power given to national political leaders over multinational corporations
  - D. emphasis on achieving direct democracy rather than representative democracy
34. Adam Smith claimed that government laws and regulations hindered, rather than promoted, economic growth. People agreeing with Smith would MOST likely advocate the value of
- A. equality
  - B. citizenship
  - C. social welfare
  - D. personal material welfare
35. An imbalance between the percentage of seats won by a political party and the percentage of its popular vote could be corrected by the introduction of
- A. secret ballots
  - B. periodic elections
  - C. representation by population
  - D. proportional representation

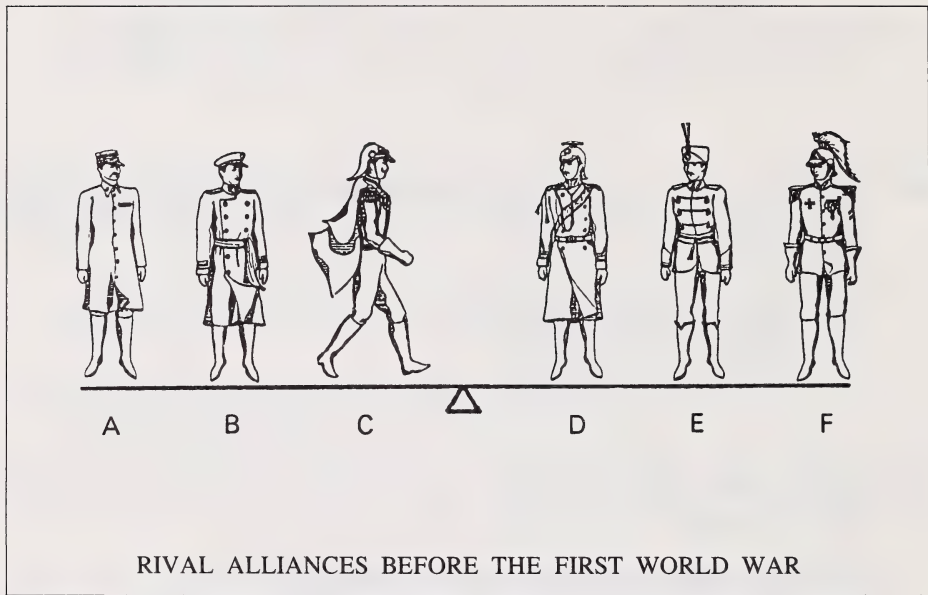


36. Serbia's complete acceptance of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum in July 1914 would have led to a violation of which of the following principles?
- A. National sovereignty
  - B. Spheres of influence
  - C. Collective security
  - D. Balance of power
37. The arms race between Great Britain and Germany prior to 1914 found its focus in the struggle for supremacy in
- A. naval power
  - B. army manpower
  - C. overseas expansion
  - D. industrial strength
38. Immediately prior to the outbreak of the First World War, which action taken by Czar Nicholas II to preserve national security ultimately did the MOST to destroy that security?
- A. Increasing the production of arms
  - B. Ordering troop mobilization
  - C. Supporting Pan-Slavic union
  - D. Joining the Triple Entente
39. The ideas of a "static war" and a "war of attrition" are used to describe the nature of conflict
- A. on the western front during the First World War
  - B. on the African front during the First World War
  - C. in Europe immediately after the fall of Poland in 1939
  - D. in western Europe from June 1944 until May 1945
40. The principles of open diplomacy, collective security, and self-determination are BEST represented by the
- A. Helsinki Accords and the Partial Test-Ban Treaty
  - B. Munich Agreement and the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact
  - C. League of Nations and Wilson's Fourteen Points
  - D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact

41. "Should the American Senate ratify the Treaty of Versailles and approve entry of the U.S.A. into the League of Nations?"  
In 1919, this issue brought about a conflict between the diplomatic goal and value objective of

- A. maintaining neutrality and preserving international responsibilities
- B. preserving a balance of power and enhancing national prestige
- C. achieving containment and respecting national sovereignty
- D. supporting appeasement and preserving peace

Use the diagram below to answer questions 42 and 43.



42. The diagram BEST illustrates the idea of
- A. collective security
  - B. balance of power
  - C. open diplomacy
  - D. neutrality
43. The nation represented by the action of Figure C is MOST likely
- A. Austria-Hungary
  - B. Great Britain
  - C. France
  - D. Italy

44. The creation of the Concert of Europe in 1815, the League of Nations in 1919, and the United Nations in 1945 supports the generalization that
- A. the victors in major international conflicts have ignored the claims of their allies
  - B. participation by all Great Powers is not essential for the success of any international peacekeeping agency
  - C. member nations in international peace organizations have often sacrificed sovereignty to achieve collective security
  - D. attempts to achieve international peace have often arisen from human experience with the destructiveness of war
45. The idea of *Lebensraum* was used by Adolf Hitler to justify which of the following actions?
- A. Withdrawing from the League of Nations
  - B. Providing aid to the Spanish fascists
  - C. Remilitarizing the Rhineland
  - D. Invading the U.S.S.R.
46. A main cause of the conflict that erupted between the U.S.A. and Japan in 1941 involved a common interest in the
- A. desire for territorial control of mainland China
  - B. economic resources and strategic importance of Southeast Asia
  - C. outcome of the war between fascist and allied forces in Europe
  - D. form of government to be established in the colonial areas of Asia
47. The Yalta Conference in 1945 was convened by the Allies primarily to
- A. seek revenge against Germany and Italy for atrocities committed during the war
  - B. clarify the ideological split between Eastern and Western spheres of influence
  - C. reach a decision on the use of the atomic bomb against Japan
  - D. restore European stability after Hitler's defeat
48. Which goal would be LEAST threatening to a nation's sovereignty?
- A. Agreeing to collective security arrangements
  - B. Entering into an alliance system
  - C. Pursuing an isolationist policy
  - D. Accepting foreign aid



Use the sources below to answer questions 49 to 53.

### STEPS TO WAR 1936-39

SOURCE I



SOURCE II



SOURCE III



SOURCE IV



— from *The Modern World Since 1917*

49. Which issue was raised for Europeans during the 1930s by the events shown in the sources?
- A. To what extent should governments rely on secret diplomacy?
  - B. To what extent should governments be dictatorial or democratic?
  - C. Should nations establish trade embargoes against aggressive neighbors?
  - D. Should nations follow policies of collective security in the face of threatened aggression?
50. If you were investigating the events indicated in Source I, which of the following news headlines would be MOST helpful to your research?
- A. Soviets Denounce Munich Agreement
  - B. League Announces Economic Sanctions
  - C. Nazi War Machine Unleashes *Blitzkrieg*
  - D. *Anschluss* Demanded by German Foreign Office
51. The two sources that represent the final episode in the policy of appeasement and the first major incident of the Second World War are shown in
- A. sources I and II
  - B. sources II and IV
  - C. sources III and I
  - D. sources IV and III
52. Which means of maintaining stability was largely ignored as a potential deterrent to the events shown in the sources?
- A. Secret diplomacy
  - B. Collective security
  - C. Policies of neutrality
  - D. Policies of appeasement
53. The territorial changes shown in the sources resulted from a desire to
- A. achieve nationalist expansion
  - B. preserve a balance of power
  - C. maintain the status quo
  - D. form regional alliances
-

54. In practical terms, the Truman Doctrine was used to formulate an American foreign policy of encouraging
- A. isolation from European affairs
  - B. containment of communist expansion
  - C. neutrality among Third World states
  - D. self-determination in former colonial areas

Use the information below to answer questions 55 and 56.

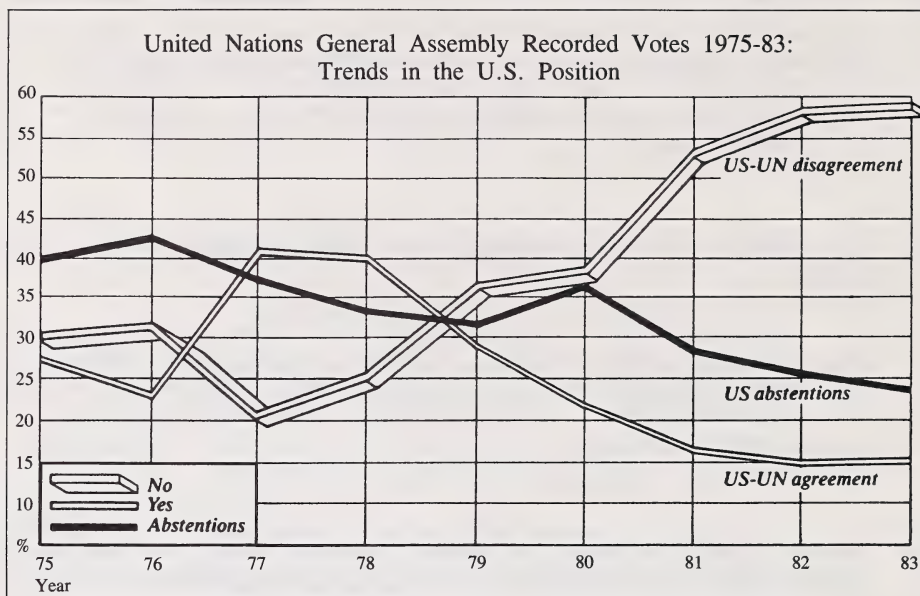
PROBLEMS WITHIN AN ALLIANCE	
PROBLEM I	A leading member nation would like greater military expenditures from other members who wish to cut spending costs.
PROBLEM II	Many member nations use their own weapons and equipment, which cannot be easily used by the other members.
PROBLEM III	Two member nations of the alliance are feuding.
PROBLEM IV	There is increasing citizen protest in several member nations over plans to locate certain weapons within their borders.

55. The alliance that has recently experienced these problems is
- A. NATO
  - B. NORAD
  - C. the Arab League
  - D. the Warsaw Pact
56. Which of the following conclusions regarding the nature of alliances can be drawn from the above problems?
- A. The collapse of an alliance occurs because its rivals become too threatening.
  - B. The collapse of an alliance occurs because of its lack of citizen involvement in policymaking.
  - C. Alliances demonstrate strength only insofar as they allow the inclusion of a superpower.
  - D. Alliances survive only insofar as common objectives are accepted by each member.
-



57. Much of the unrest in the Middle East since 1948 has resulted from the
- A. attempts by governments to gain military dominance over the Great Powers
  - B. use of communist revolutions to redistribute wealth more equitably
  - C. struggles to fulfil nationalist territorial goals
  - D. use of coups d'état to establish democratic governments in place of dictatorships
58. The principle of sovereignty has come under increasing attack by those who point to the
- A. value of preserving freedom of national action during times of economic crisis
  - B. unrestrained pursuit of national self-interest as a fundamental cause of war
  - C. modern nation state as the most important unit of world political organization
  - D. unrestrained pursuit of supranationalism as a first step in weakening national independence
59. Initiating a policy of détente and peaceful coexistence during the 1960s and early 1970s created serious difficulties for the U.S.S.R. in its relations with the
- A. Warsaw Pact
  - B. United States
  - C. United Nations
  - D. People's Republic of China
60. According to the American "domino theory," the communists in Vietnam were fighting for
- A. national independence
  - B. control of all of Asia
  - C. revenge against imperialist powers
  - D. a balance of power in Southeast Asia
61. The SALT negotiations were based on the belief that the cause of world peace and security is BEST served through
- A. establishing an effective method of crisis management
  - B. promoting global consciousness among individuals
  - C. achieving a stable system of military alliances
  - D. controlling the escalation of the arms race

Use the graph below to answer questions 62 and 63.



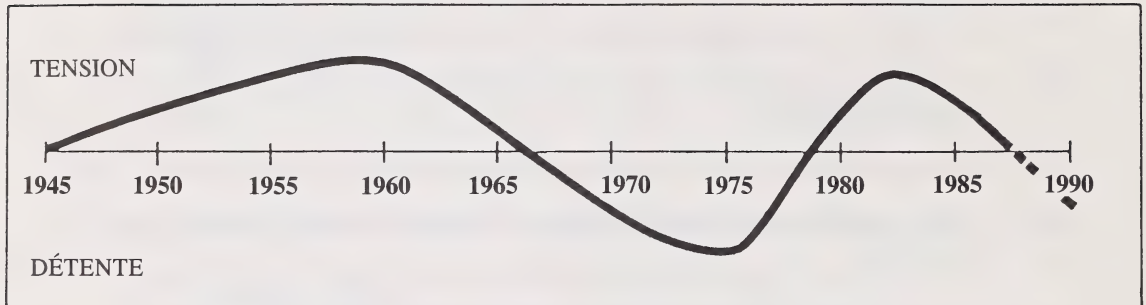
62. The trend shown in the graph indicates that after 1978, the United States
- A. opposed many of the policies initiated by the secretary-general of the UN
  - B. was less willing to take a stand on issues that came before the General Assembly
  - C. radically changed its foreign policy objectives while other UN members remained consistent
  - D. was less able to influence voting patterns in the General Assembly
63. Which of the following statements concerning American voting patterns is MOST accurate?
- A. The U.S. voted against the UN majority nearly twice as often in 1975 as in 1980.
  - B. The U.S. voted against the UN majority nearly three times as often in 1983 as in 1977-78.
  - C. The U.S. abstained from voting more than 70% of the time over this eight-year period.
  - D. The U.S. disagreed with UN resolutions nearly eight times as often as it agreed in 1983.

64. The signing of the Helsinki Accords by both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., along with 33 other nations, symbolized superpower attempts to achieve
- A. the prevention of national wars of liberation
  - B. appeasement of traditional disputes
  - C. the stabilization of world trade
  - D. détente in world affairs
65. Given the number of vetoes in the Security Council, which assumption made by the framers of the UN Charter is MOST subject to challenge?
- A. During periods of international unrest, the Great Powers would renew traditional antagonisms.
  - B. During periods of international tension, the Great Powers would rely on regional alliances.
  - C. During an international dispute, the Great Powers would have common cause.
  - D. During an international crisis, the Great Powers would rely on nuclear deterrence.
66. To supranationalists, the purpose of collective security in handling potential conflict is to provide
- A. a nuclear standoff between the superpowers to prevent a major war
  - B. an international, shared response to armed aggression by any nation
  - C. a world court that offers arbitration to resolve disputes among states
  - D. an opportunity for Great Power summit conferences to make known and resolve their differences
67. Which of the following factors has been the MOST crucial in preventing war among the Great Powers in the second half of the 20th century?
- A. Confidence in the diplomacy of the UN Security Council
  - B. Fear of massive retaliation by conventional forces
  - C. The horror of chemical-bacteriological warfare
  - D. The deterrent value of nuclear weapons

68. If you supported the goals of the EEC, GATT, and IMF as an effective means of achieving world stability, you would favor government actions designed primarily to promote
- A. military alignments
  - B. economic co-operation
  - C. international diplomacy
  - D. environmental awareness

Use the time line below to answer questions 69 and 70.

THE SUPERPOWERS — TENSION & DÉTENTE



The time line above represents one interpretation of general trends of tension and détente between the superpowers.

For questions 69 and 70, indicate if the event stated

- A. supports the trends in the time line
  - B. contradicts the trends in the time line
  - C. occurred in the time period shown but is unrelated to the trends in the time line
  - D. occurred OUTSIDE THE TIME PERIOD of the trends in the time line
69. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is formed.
70. Soviet forces invade Afghanistan.
-



## **PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE**

The written-response section is worth 30% of the total examination mark. Essays for each topic will be marked according to the same criteria.

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

Choose **ONE** of the two topics that follow for your essay.

**BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE OF TOPIC IN THE SPACE PROVIDED ON THE BACK COVER.**

**READ ALL PARTS OF THE ASSIGNMENT CAREFULLY.**

Complete your essay in the space provided.

Please use pages labelled **FOR ROUGH WORK** to plan and draft.

Use pages labelled **FOR FINISHED WORK** for your final, completed work.

Use a blue or black pen for finished work.

Only the first essay will be marked, if you write on both topics.

## TOPIC A

### WRITTEN RESPONSE

#### ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Some people believe that governments must allow political movements to operate no matter how radical or extreme the movements are. They argue that to outlaw extreme political movements is to risk surrendering basic rights. Others argue that governments must protect themselves from extreme political movements that would, upon gaining power, undermine the state and radically change the status quo. They believe that radical and extreme political movements must be discouraged and/or disallowed.

#### SHOULD GOVERNMENTS ALLOW EXTREMIST POLITICAL MOVEMENTS?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

#### SUGGESTION FOR WRITING:

Organize your essay in a manner that will best defend your position on the issue. The mark allocation described below is not intended to imply an organizational structure for your essay.

#### YOUR ESSAY WILL BE EVALUATED ON HOW WELL YOU:

Defend a position on this issue by using logical and persuasive arguments	10 marks
---	----------

Identify and thoughtfully discuss alternative value positions underlying the issue	5 marks
--	---------

Select and accurately develop one or more relevant examples or case studies drawn from your knowledge of social studies content in defending your position	10 marks
--	----------

Communicate effectively by using appropriate vocabulary and organization, and correct conventions of language	<u>5 marks</u>
---	----------------

TOTAL MARKS FOR ESSAY	30 marks
-----------------------	----------

**BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE  
OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER.**

## TOPIC B

### WRITTEN RESPONSE

#### ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Some people point to the many wars over the last 40 years as proof that the United Nations has failed. They argue that direct negotiations among nations involved in conflict have been more successful than intervention by the UN. Others contend that the UN has been an effective international forum and point to the many crises that the UN has helped to resolve peacefully. They believe that a strong UN is the best method of preserving peace.

#### SHOULD THE UNITED NATIONS BE DISBANDED?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

#### SUGGESTION FOR WRITING:

Organize your essay in a manner that will best defend your position on the issue. The mark allocation described below is not intended to imply an organizational structure for your essay.

#### YOUR ESSAY WILL BE EVALUATED ON HOW WELL YOU:

Defend a position on this issue by using logical and persuasive arguments	10 marks
Identify and thoughtfully discuss alternative value positions underlying the issue	5 marks
Select and accurately develop one or more relevant examples or case studies drawn from your knowledge of social studies content in defending your position	10 marks
Communicate effectively by using appropriate vocabulary and organization, and correct conventions of language	<u>5 marks</u>

TOTAL MARKS FOR ESSAY 30 marks

**BE SURE TO INDICATE YOUR CHOICE  
OF TOPIC ON THE BACK COVER.**

## FOR ROUGH WORK



## This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines, typical of notebook paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

**FOR ROUGH WORK**

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**FOR ROUGH WORK**



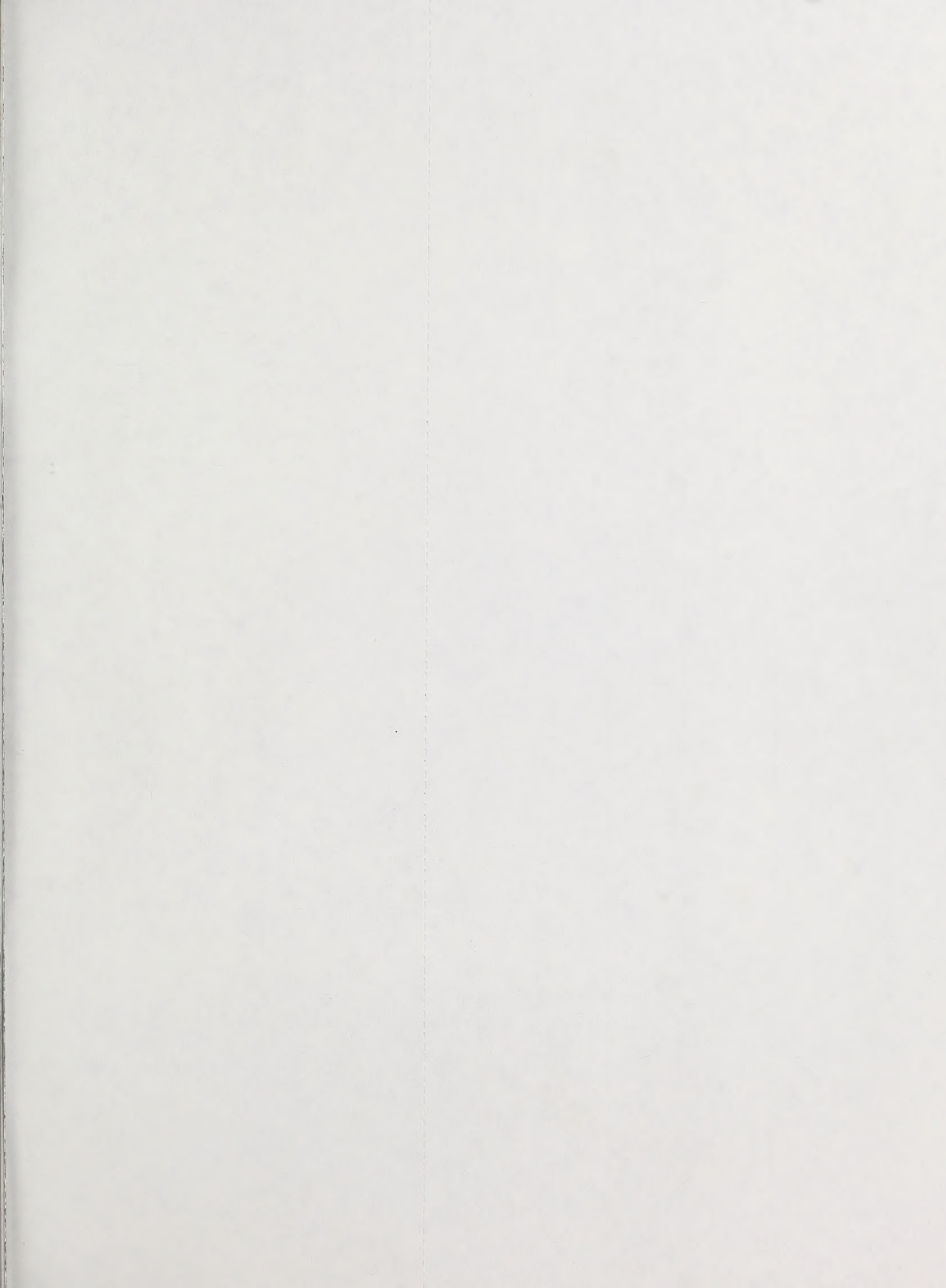
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INDICATE YOUR CHOICE  
OF TOPIC

CHECK ONE

TOPIC A

☐

TOPIC B

☐

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

M1

☐

M2

☐

M3

☐

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

SOCIAL STUDIES 30

(LAST NAME)

NAME:

(FIRST NAME)

DATE OF BIRTH:

Y

M

D

SEX: ☐

PERMANENT MAILING ADDRESS:

(Apt./Street/Ave./P. O. Box)

(Village/Town/City)

(Postal Code)

SCHOOL CODE:

SCHOOL:

SIGNATURE:

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

SOCIAL STUDIES 30